



SPECPOL



Topic: Addressing the issue of self-determination and political instability in Non-Self-Governing Territories

Committee: GA4 - Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

Name: Eda Ülkü Türkmen

Position: President Chair

A. Welcome Letter From the Student Officer

Esteemed Delegates of the SPECPOL Committee,

My name is Eda Ülkü Türkmen. I am currently a 10th grade student at Kadıköy Anatolian High School. It is my utmost pleasure to serve as the President Chair of the SPECPOL committee. I extend a warm welcome to KMUN'24.

Over the past 2 years, I have had the privilege of being a member of the HAYDARPASAMUN academic team. Unfortunately, due to my transfer to Kadıköy Anatolian High School, I will no longer be able to continue my journey with the HAYDARPASAMUN family. However, this transition has opened up new opportunities for me and I am currently a part of the KALMUN academy team.

My journey in MUN began nearly three years ago, and it has since become one of my greatest passions. Through my involvement in various capacities -as a delegate, academic assistant, board member, and executive member- I have gained invaluable insights and experiences that have shaped me both personally and academically. I firmly believe that Model UN has the power to transform individuals and societies by fostering critical thinking, empathy, and global awareness.

In order to understand the subject completely and be prepared for our conference debates, the material in the study guide is sufficient. Your active participation in the discussion is essential to coming up with a workable solution for this issue. I highly encourage you to read through the study guide and research on the agenda items. I hope you have a remarkable time at the conference and I am looking forward to meeting all of you in person. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me via the email address linked below.

Eda Ülkü Türkmen

President Chair

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B. Introduction to the Committee

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL), also known as the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, was created in 1993 with the goal of addressing political matters such as self-determination, decolonization, and other international security concerns that the First Committee (DISEC) was not equipped to handle. The committee considers issues including decolonization-related agenda items, the impacts of atomic radiation, a thorough examination of the subject of peacekeeping operations, and a review of special political missions.

C. Introduction to the Agenda Item

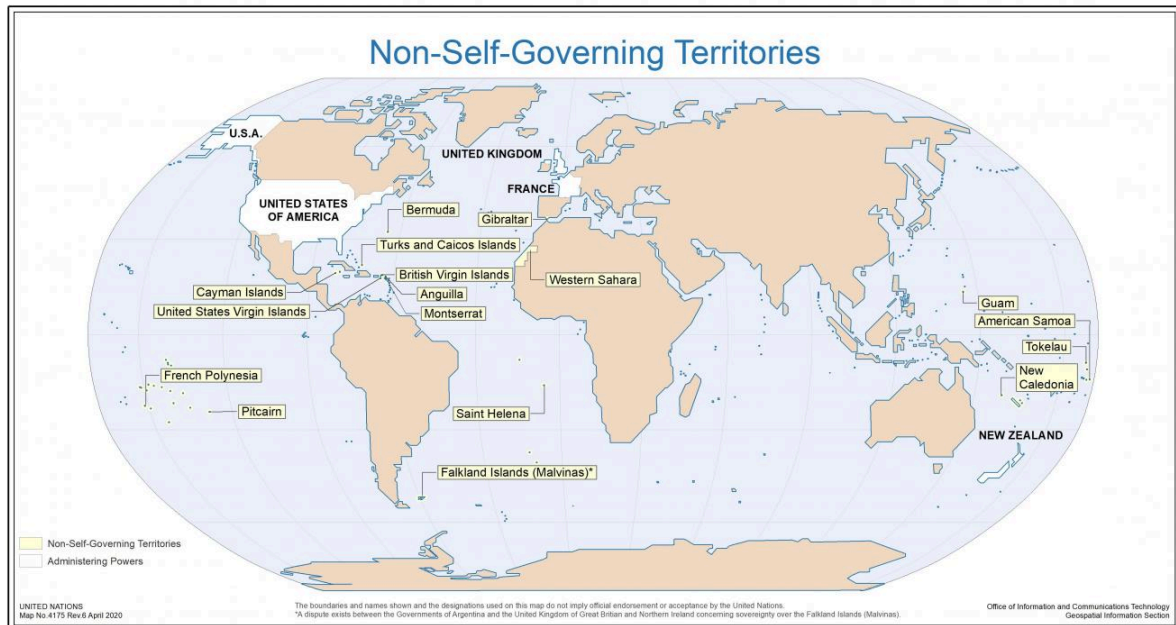
At the founding of the United Nations, in 1945, there were approximately 750 million people living under colonial rule. At that time, the UN created a list of 74 non-self governing territories, territories that “have not yet attained a full measure of self government” and set out to end global colonization. Today, there are as few as 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories in the world, many of which have voted in a referendum to maintain their status as a territory and refuse independence. Before 1945, there was very little general international concern with colonial issues and is still less with the progress of colonized people toward self-government.

A special focus should be made on the problem of decolonization, as there are 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories that have not been resolved yet. The chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization stressed the necessity of an increase in activity and changes in this process as an acceleration measure. Although historical advancement has been achieved, modern attempts and variations remain motionless, stating that without essential progress, the dreams of the people of these territories may be suppressed. The roles of the international community, the administering powers, and the territories themselves must thus be modern.

The SPECPOL Committee seeks to eliminate colonialism by advocating governance by the people in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The committee can choose to uphold the concepts of sovereignty and independence for these territories or the population of the territories that are denied a decolonization process to guarantee their freedom and right to self-determination.

In 1960, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly, understanding the imperative need to extend independence to all colonial nations and to avert future conflicts due to the liberation struggles that are inevitable. This declaration stressed the principle of dignity and liberation, specifically the ‘yearning for freedom’ in all subjugated people, and placed a global imperative to eliminate colonialism.

The goal of SPECPOL is to bring all territories to self-governing status and strive for the elimination of colonialism in the entire world.



a. Decolonization

Colonization is the process of one nation or a group of people dominating the territories, assets, identity, and connections of another nation or a group of people. Colonialism is an ongoing social process that began centuries ago and is realized through constant occupation of the land, the regulation of social, political, and economic orders, and the harnessing of indigenous peoples and resources.

The general understanding of the word decolonization refers to the process through which colonies are able to free themselves from the colonizing country. The process of decolonization was gradual and peaceful in some of the British colonies, which were mainly settled by expatriates, while it was characterized by violence in other colonies where natives' rebels fought for nationalism. Decolonization is taken to mean "cultural, psychological, and economic liberation"; the underlying aim of which is to bring about indigenous sovereignty, which is the power to control indigenous territories, cultures, politics, and economics.

b. Self-Determination

Self-determination can be defined as a specific community or group gaining their own land and having the opportunity to decide on their governance. As a fundamental political stance, self-determination has emerged from nationalism in general. Self-determination refers to the political status whereby individuals are permitted to choose their own fate in the world system. This right to self-determination is rooted in customary international law, but it is also recognized as the general principle of the law and later enshrined by treaties. For example, liberty is enshrined in the United Nations Charter as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as a right of all people.

The right to self-determination is guaranteed under Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Unlike many traditional human rights, which are associated with individual members of society, self-determination as a right is exercised by communities and is not just a one-time event but a continuous process of empowering people to be able to exercise control over something that impacts their communal existence. Choice, participation, and control are some of the fundamental attributes that are associated with the exercise of self-determination. Thus, the result of self-determining processes should reflect the free and voluntary decisions of the concerned people.

c. Political Instability

Political instability in this regard means a condition or state that is characterized by economically and politically unstable conditions. It can be a global threat as it can occur in any country or region of the world, regardless of its development status, due to multiple causes that can take years to reveal themselves or start from a single root at an incredibly fast rate. This instability can take different forms, ranging from peaceful riots and demonstrations to the outbreak of wars and uprisings, which present immense dangers to people caught up in the middle of them. Vulnerability in a country's political structure jeopardizes the stability of society, as it is not only limited to a country but also creates tensions in the international arena, affecting the economy and companies' activity worldwide.

Those political instabilities, in turn, bring numerous adverse consequences that can profoundly shape a country's destiny. Local conflicts have far-reaching devastating effects on human rights where they are violated, on the economy where it gets depressed, and in humanitarian crises where people are affected by wars, among other effects. At a global level, political instability poses risks to the stability of markets, controls trade, and even sets pragmatic security threats that cut across borders. For instance, instability may lead to refugees, the diffusion of conflict, and the creation of conditions that are conducive to the growth of terrorism and organized crime. Ending political instability involves various aspects: encouraging a fair political system, encouraging the political leaders to dialogue and seek a peaceful resolution, engaging the international community, and focusing on the development of economic sectors so as to create structures that cushion the impacts of political and economic volatility.

d. Referendum

In today's remaining territories, an overwhelming number have held referendums that supported maintaining the status quo of the territory and refusing independence. Choosing between the value of sovereignty and the will of the protected people impacts the way the committee will move forward in response to referendums that vote against independence.

e. Indigenous People

It is estimated that there are more than 370 million indigenous people spread across 70 countries worldwide. Indigenous peoples are distinctive social and cultural groups with common ancestral connections to the lands and natural resources they either currently occupy or were forcibly removed from.

Indigenous peoples share many characteristics with those who are excluded from society, including discrimination, lack of access to social services, economic marginalization and poverty, and a lack of political representation and involvement. The various indigenous peoples have common issues with protecting their rights, despite their diversity in culture. They fight for acceptance of their identities, customs, and claims to ancestral lands, territories, and natural resources.



f. Economic Dependence

Since developing countries gained independence from colonizers and settlers, new forms of international relations emerged where certain developing countries became politically, economically, and socially subject to the dominance of industrialized economies or oil-producing countries. These powerful countries exploit the resources of developing nations and form trade and financial agreements without considering their economic interests. This relationship is often inequitable, as metropolitan powers exploit natural and economic resources, practice unfair trading systems, and dump industrial and agricultural products into dependent countries. This transforms these communities into non-productive consumption societies, promoting the products of powerful developed countries.

This unfair and complex trade system created a new type of international relationship called “economic dependence.” Economic dependence results from political subordination, and vice versa. The more a country's political system depends on another country, ignoring the national and strategic interests of its citizens in various relations with foreign countries, the more political, economic, social, and cultural dependence ensues. This dependence has serious repercussions at all levels.

g. European Colonization

European colonization can be defined as the process of colonization of different parts of the world, such as America, parts of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, by European countries including Spain, Portugal, Britain, France, and the Netherlands, throughout the 15th and 20th centuries. These emerged as expansionist, explorative, and conquest-oriented powers motivated by the pursuit of trade and wealth as well as a thirst for territorial conquest. The colonization process entailed the domination of native people, the apprehension of natural assets that included land and other related amenities, and the integration of the colonizing communities’ political, social, and economic frameworks with those of the colonized territories. This period changed the world order, some economies, societies, and cultures in the colonized areas, which is still felt to this very day to some extent.

D. General Overview

The agenda item primarily aims to address the complex topic of political instability and self-determination in Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs), which is of particular significance to the global community and has been a major concern of SPECPOL. Major initiatives were undertaken to tear down colonialism, especially when the United Nations was established in 1945. This was because the UN designated certain regions as colonies, the inhabitants of which did not yet possess complete independence. This type of territory initially comprised 74 territories and 750 million people. There are currently 17 NSGTs on earth, despite the fact that not much has been done in the previous few decades. However, the modern issue is that many of these areas have decided to prevent change by voting to stay as they are through referendums, despite not seeking full integration.

Specifically, the elimination of political instability is essential for development since it poses an important barrier to the self-governance of NSGTs. Tensions may be legitimately social, economic, or the product of foreign actors acting in a way that jeopardizes local and regional stability, potentially with far-reaching consequences on a global scale. They affect economic relations and stability, as well as collaboration between states and individuals. These are serious challenges for the affected nations and the international community at large. Therefore, it is important to promote fair political structures, encourage politically beneficial discourse, and promote economic growth in order to mitigate the

effects of this instability in NSGTs. It is crucial to stress the role of SPECPOL and the international community in such endeavors, which aim at defending the rights of those people in NSGTs and contributing to their processes of organizational self-governance and statehood formation.

E. Timeline of Key Events

a. Formation of the United Nations

The United Nations is an international organization established on October 24, 1945, due to World War II. The UN's primary purpose was to prevent future conflicts, ensure peace and stability in the world, promote understanding among nations, and foster world peace and well-being with a focus on the development of less-developed countries. Thus, the formation of the UN meant a change in international relations to a new level of cooperation for the sake of the search for common interests at the international level, with the purpose of achieving a new kind of security on the global level. It also offered an opportunity to solve certain world problems, such as the problem of decolonization and the problem of self-determination of people.

b. First International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (1990-2000)

The First International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism is considered to be a clear and strong commitment of the United Nations to the process of decolonization. This embodied the requirement to recognize NSGTs and help such territories achieve their sovereignty and independence. It focused on raising consciousness and calling for assistance and partnership from global society to battle and transform the political, economic, social, and educational frameworks of NSGTs for the much-needed and desirable endeavor of decolonization and development.

c. Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2001–2010)

The Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism was preceded by the second resolution, which reaffirmed the United Nations' commitment to combating the remaining instances of colonialism. Following the acknowledgment, it also emphasized the need and urged more actions, specifically for NGOs to play a role in supporting NSGTs. Special attention was paid to creating institutional capacity, improving the protection of the environment, and ensuring the human rights of such territories' residents.

d. Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2011–2020)

The United Nations of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism also had a focus on tackling new and continuing issues that occurred during the decolonization process. This decade highlighted the need for plural reforms in political institutions, economic growth, and human rights in NSGTs. The UN endeavored to increase the efficiency of the actions to be taken to decolonize and improve the cooperation between all parties, as the process was permissive and inclusive of self-rule.

e. Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2021-2030)

The Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism symbolizes the UN's consistent efforts to reach a conclusive point on the question of decolonization. This decade relates to the other NSGTs being contemporary challenges of climate change, economic instabilities, and social inequities. The UN continues to call attention to the requirement to come up with new measures and strategies, enhance cooperation with other countries, and work in a persistent manner in order to guarantee the possibility to choose and have a stable political future for all peoples.

f. Current Debates

The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, referred to as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, still remains relevant as far as the deliberation of issues to do with NSGTs is concerned. Some of the most frequently discussed questions relate to the application of the right to self-determination, governance and stability issues, as well as the social and economic growth of such territories. Awakenning the awareness of the people of NSGTs to reclaim their right to choose their own political status and to emancipate their development is one of the main goals. Furthermore, SPECPOL provides information on the sources of instability, which include interference by other countries, internal problems, and failed governance frameworks. Promoting human rights, engaging people in decision-making processes, and sustainable development cooperation with reference to the SDGs are the components of its work. This means that NSGTs will still require international support, especially in terms of financial and technical support, in the effort to further the process of decolonization in order to bring about lasting peace and stability across the globe.

F. Major Parties Involved

1. Local Governments and Authorities in Non-Self Governing Territories (NSGTs)

These are the local governing bodies or authorities within the NSGTs that manage internal affairs and work towards greater autonomy and self-governance. Territories including Western Sahara,

Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Montserrat Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia and Pitcairn Tokelau are considered as territories "whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government".

2. Colonizing Powers

a. United Kingdom (Britain)

The British Empire was a system of dependencies -colonies, protectorates, and other territories- which within approximately three centuries, were placed under the sovereignty of the Monarch of Great Britain as well as under colonial rule from the British government. Largely favored by the geographical expansiveness of the empire, the policy of either providing or acknowledging large degrees of self-rule by dependencies transitioned to the concept of a "British Commonwealth" of largely home-ruled territories paying lip service to British overlordship by the turn of the 20th century. It was enacted into law through the Statute of 1931. Today, the Commonwealth consists of former parts of the British Empire as an independent group of countries in a commonwealth.

As for the means of social power that the crown used in its relations with the colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries, one should first of all mention trade and shipping. Again following the mercantilist theory of the period, the colonies were recognized as the suppliers of essential materials required by England and were given control over the production of their products, such as tobacco, sugar, etc., in the British market. In return, they were to ensure that all their trade was facilitated through English vessels and that they acted as markets for British-manufactured products. The Navigation act of 1651 and the acts following provided English colonial trade with a deliberately protected domestic market; all imports and exports to and from the colonies had to be transported on English ships destined for the British market. This state of affairs remained in existence until the emerging Scottish economist Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in 1776, and such factors as the loss of the American colonies and the sprouting free trade movement in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century brought the system to a gradual decline.

The slave trade acquired a peculiar importance to Britain's colonial economy in the Americas, and it became an economic necessity for the Caribbean colonies and for the southern parts of the future United States. Movements for the end of slavery came to fruition in British colonial possessions long before the similar movement in the United States; the trade was abolished in 1807 and slavery itself in Britain's dominions in 1833.

The 19th century marked the 'full flower' of the British Empire. Administration and policy changed during the century from the haphazard arrangements of the 17th and 18th centuries to the sophisticated system characteristic of Joseph Chamberlain's tenure in the Colonial Office. That office, which began in 1801, was first an appendage of the Home Office and the Board of Trade, but by the

1850s it had become a separate department with a growing staff and a continuing policy; it was the means by which discipline and pressure were exerted on the colonial governments when such action was considered necessary.

b. United States of America

American colonies, the 13 British colonies that were established during the 17th and early 18th centuries in what is now a part of the eastern United States. The colonies grew both geographically along the Atlantic coast and westward and numerically to 13 from the time of their founding to the American Revolution. Their settlements had spread far beyond the Appalachians and extended from Maine in the north to the Altamaha River in Georgia when the Revolution began, and there were at that time about 2.5 million American colonists.



American colonies were 13 colonies that were under Britain during the 17th and early 18th centuries, situated in the area today known as the eastern United States of America. The colonies expanded in terms of territory in the regions of the Atlantic coast and the westward region, as well as the number, from thirteen at the time of their establishment to the American Revolution. They were living beyond the Appalachian Mountains at the time of the Revolution, and when the latter started, they occupied the country from Maine in the north to Altamaha in Georgia, and they were estimated to be about 2.5 million American colonists.

The colonists were very productive; in fact, this is evident from their high reproductive nature. The availability of economic opportunities such as equal and fractured land to build homes is central to

early marriages and large families. The women never lived all right, and single bachelors have not been in very many. Their partners were required to attend to homemaking and childcare because widows and widowers remarried soon after the deaths of their spouses. Therefore, many adults with more children were engaged in marriage and have enormous families with such indexes as, for example, 10 or more members. The colonists could die from such diseases or have a tough time, but nevertheless, they increased in number. This influx was further complemented by members from Britain and other European countries located to the west of the Elbe. Britain in continental Europe badly perceived the colonies as a land of opportunities.

c. France

The French colonial empire comprised the overseas colonies, protectorates, and mandate territories that came under French rule from the 16th century onward. A distinction is generally made between the "First French Colonial Empire", which existed until 1814, by which time most of it had been lost or sold, and the "Second French Colonial Empire", which began with the conquest of Algiers in 1830. On the eve of World War I, France's colonial empire was the second largest in the world after the British Empire.

France began to establish colonies in the Americas, the Caribbean, and India in the 16th century but lost most of its possessions following its defeat in the Seven Years' War. The North American possessions were lost to Britain and Spain, but Spain later returned Louisiana to France in 1800. The territory was then sold to the United States in 1803. France rebuilt a new empire mostly after 1850, concentrating chiefly in Africa as well as Indochina and the South Pacific. As it developed, the new French empire took on trade roles with the metropole, supplying raw materials and purchasing manufactured items. Especially after the disastrous Franco-Prussian War, which saw Germany become the leading economic and military power of Continental Europe, acquiring colonies and rebuilding an empire was seen as a way to restore French prestige in the world. It was also to provide manpower during the World Wars.

3. African Union (AU)

The African Union, which consists of 55 member states located on the continent, was founded on May 26, 2001, with the aim of promoting the unity and solidarity of African countries, defending state sovereignty, eradicating colonialism, and promoting international cooperation.

4. Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was formerly established as the Caribbean Community and Commons Market in 1973. CARICOM's main purposes are to promote economic integration and cooperation among its member states, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equally shared, and to coordinate foreign policy. The community's major activities have focused on the coordination of economic policies and development planning.

5. Pacific Island Forum (PIF)

The Pacific Island Forum was founded in 1971 with 18 former members and, the vision of a resilient Pacific region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity that ensures all Pacific peoples can lead free, healthy, and productive lives.

It was formed as the South Pacific Forum (SPF) and changed its name in 1999 to "Pacific Islands Forum" so as to be more inclusive of the Forum's Oceania-spanning membership of both north and south Pacific island countries, including Australia.

G. Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

a. Establishment of Non-Self Governing Territories List

The UN Charter laid down the Statute of the International Court of Justice in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, and the UN General Assembly on December 14, 1946, which endorses the first list of Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs). This resolution made it easier to monitor and also supported the efforts of decolonization, hence making it easier to start in a structural manner. This was an important stage in identifying areas not yet fully self-ruling, ensuring some level of self-government and labeling these claimed territories.

b. Establishment of the Special Committee on Decolonization

The Special Committee on Decolonization is also known as 'The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' or C-24. The C-24 was established in 1961 by the General Assembly as its sub-organ in order to deal with the issue of decolonization, due to the General Assembly resolution of November 27, 1961. The committee was responsible for overseeing and supervising the process of the implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization. The committee was actively involved in protecting the rights of people in NSGTs to get independence and exercise the right to self-rule.

The list of Non-Self-Governing Territories to which the Declaration applies is reviewed by the committee once a year. Additionally, it sends visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

hosts yearly regional seminars, and hears remarks from representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories during its annual sessions.

c. UN Millennium Declaration

September 8th, 2000, marked a significant turning point in world affairs as the United Nations General Assembly announced what is today referred to as the Millennium Development Goals that were born out of the Millennium Declaration. These goals sought to cover issues such as; eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, improvements in health, commitment to universal education, ensuring environmental sustainability, and promoting gender equality all within the year 2015. The Millennium Declaration also outlined the commitment of the UN to work for development and promote the quality of life for people.

d. Sustainable Development Goals

Following up on successes achieved in the realization of MDGS, on September 25, 2015, the UN General Assembly endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which presents SDGS. The 17 goals entailing specific targets contain policy directions, strategies, and expected outcomes for poverty, inequality and injustice, climate change, criminality, environmental degradation, peace, and governance. For example, the chosen concept of the SDGs assumes the fulfillment of the needs of all people without discrimination, including inhabitants of NSGTs, and the effective implementation of inclusive development.

H. Relevant UN Treaties, Resolutions and Events

The United Nations has implemented treaties and resolutions in order to emphasize the promotion of self-determination and address political instability in Non-Self Governing Territories. These documents reflect the global consensus on the importance of ending colonialism and advocating for the rights of citizens of dependent and colonized territories.

a. Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

This declaration is included in one of the main documents regulating the activity of the United Nations – the United Nations Charter, Part XI. It defines the role of administering powers with regard to NSGTs. It delves into the qualifications for administering powers with regard to NSGTs. These powers and authorities are required to bring political, economic, social, and educational betterment to the inhabitants of these areas. The foregoing declaration highlights global cooperation in supporting NSGTs to steer independence and self-rule and coordinating administration in the best interest of NSGTs.

b. The Right of Peoples and Nations to Self-Determination

This is a rather general and formulistic principle of international law that serves as one of the key premises of the United Nations. It states that every man has the right to self-determination in the political domain and to economic, social, and cultural self-development. It is articulated in a number of UN resolutions and charters, and it is foundational to the decolonization process, guaranteeing that the people in NSGTs have their dreams heard and have the right to self-determination.

c. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1960 (Resolution 1514 (XV)), this declaration is a landmark document in the history of decolonization. Policies that dictate the people's right to self-determination view colonialism as a violation of rights and basic freedoms; colonialism should therefore be abolished immediately and without any prompting. The declaration urges prompt action and provides colonial countries and peoples with their right to independence. Special attention was paid to such principles as the right of peoples to self-determination, freedom, and independence.

I. Possible Solutions

a. Legal Assistance Programs

The delivery of legal aid services in NSGTs, as developed and supported by the cooperation of international and non-governmental organizations with local legal bodies, is one of the key factors that help communities become informed and active in defending and enforcing their legal rights, specifically their self-determination and management of natural resources. Through legal assistance services that include counseling, representation, and advocacy support, these programs guarantee equal access to justice, reduce opportunities for human rights violations, and promote effective legal frameworks critical for self-determination undertakings. Like PPPs, the use of funds and knowledge from the private sector to solve development issues in NSGTs is effective. The benefits of PPPs include the improvement of the standard of living, the enhancement of the quality of public services, the creation of employment opportunities, the encouragement of cooperation between government, business, and officials, and the promotion of transparency, accountability, and sustainability.

b. Public-Private Partnerships

Public-Private Partnerships refer to joint ventures between public entities and private firms that involve funding, designing, and managing infrastructure projects that benefit the broader community. In the context of NSGTs, PPPs can be done after considering a number of sectors that require private financing, including social infrastructure, healthcare, and education sectors, and then intervening

where the private sector brings in financing to develop these sectors in return for profit through future cash flows or otherwise. Public goals are achieved by engaging the capacity, money, and manpower that are already available in the private sector. This is because PPPs play a significant role in bringing development, employment opportunities, and the delivery of services that enhance the fight against economic imbalance and provide the environment that leads to the attainment of the cherished aspects of self-governance and political stability.

c. Community Radio and Podcast Networks

Consumer radio and podcast servers are localized media systems that transmit information, discourse, and narrative pertinent to the community. In NSGTs, these networks can be established by procuring basic FM radio equipment and portable podcasting paraphernalia, raising the localization of volunteers and journalists, and producing programs that focus on issues within the local community and themes of democracy. These platforms enable accessible information dissemination and creation, receptive forums for people and their opinions, and engagement in public debate. The reason for this is that they empower voices that are often ignored, create a platform for belonging, and provide a platform for nonpartisan communication that promotes enlightenment on decision making as well as unity in the quest for self-governance and political stability.

d. Citizens' Assemblies and Democracy Forums

Citizens' assemblies and deliberative democracy forums refer to the type of voting that is based on a randomly selected set of citizens who deliberate on civic affairs and give recommendations. These can be realized in NSGTs through the organization of the local authorities as well as civil society organizations to convene forum meetings where multi-stakeholders within a community engage in dialogue over the key principles and policies pertaining to self-determination and governance, with the assistance of neutral moderators. These forums provide a more structured approach to discussion, providing a format for participants to put their opinions across and, in a way, come to a mutual consensus on solutions. They are effective since they enhance representation, apart from encouraging accountability, comprehensiveness, and openness in decision-making processes since those policies result from suggestions from the community, hence encouraging political stability and self-approach to self-determination.

e. Community-Led Referendum Processes

The people's votes are the result of referendums conducted under the civil mandate by a part or a region in an attempt to resolve major programs of governance, political status, or even independence. In NSGTs, this can be done by including election commissions, which should be independent commissions different from the executive branch; there should be clearly laid down procedures and

practices to be followed. There should be community involvement and international observation of the process to make it credible. These referendums enable communities to have a direct say on what they want and quickly make decisions that affect their lives. They are efficient because they provide a legal foundation for the process of self-determination and provide a clear procedure for negotiations with the powers of administration. They also help to inspire the population and create the best prerequisites for the search for political stability and self-rule.

J. Further Readings

Further documents to read on the agenda are linked below. In the treaties mentioned in the previous section, information on certain parties and areas that faced colonization is included. These documents are sufficient to read in order to have a deeper understanding of the topic.

1. Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories
<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-11>

2. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-granting-independence-colonial-countries-and-peoples>

3. Timeline of Decolonization on Certain Areas
https://www.pacificatrocities.org/category-decolonization.html?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCCQjwsPCyBhD4ARIsAPaaRf10TqS9WhOOJzbbCOs11-1_WDGqhLerx0NZTVtjUspCp7919PC0wcaAmZjEALw_wcB

4. Information on Non-Self Governing Territories
<https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210602211s002-c005/read>

5. List of Former Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories
<https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/history/former-trust-and-nsgts>

6. The Political Status of Non-Self Governing Territories
<https://ww1.odu.edu/content/dam/odu/offices/mun/docs/non-self-governing-territories.pdf>

7. The Economic Situation of Non-Self Governing Territories
<https://repository.uneca.org/ds2/stream/?#/documents/eb3d8a9b-796b-52a0-be3d-4d641d698d88/page>

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