



**Committee:** European Council

**Topic B:** Endorsing the Independence of EU countries colonies

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## **Introduction**

The European Council defines the EU's overall political direction and priorities. It is not one of the EU's legislating institutions, therefore it does not negotiate or adopt EU laws. Instead it sets the EU's policy agenda, traditionally by adopting 'conclusions' during European Council meetings which identify issues of concern and actions to take. The European Council plays an important role in certain appointment procedures for high profile EU level roles. In particular, it is responsible for:

electing the President of the European Council, proposing the President of the European Commission, appointing the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, officially appointing the entire body of Commissioners, and appointing the Executive Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), including the ECB president.

Some European Union members have historically colonized other territories. Colonies do not govern themselves and therefore are called Non-Self Governing Territories. They do not enjoy autonomy to find solutions for their particular problems and rely on an administering state.

## **Topic background**

The Independence to Colonial Countries was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960. In this same year 19 new states had been introduced. A coalition with the majority of votes was a of a neutralist uncommitted style as the Non-Aligned bloc, the Group of 77, the Bandoeng group, the Developing or Third World countries. Without

the contradict of the General Assembly this informal electoral alliance implemented the intellectual cohesiveness and also the political-tactical competence to secure the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV).

The political and legal terms of the resolution in 1514 (XV) is the declaration that claims to be authoritative, interpretive gloss upon the Charter of the United Nations like it was originally written, spreading and intensifying the Charter's original historical imperatives so as to encompass the new historical reality, the society courage for the access to the entirely sovereignty and independence of erstwhile subject-peoples, in an emerging new, culturally inclusive, representative, pluralist world community.

The General Assembly made a statement on the sovereign right of States to dispose of their own wealth and natural resources and on States permanent sovereignty over those natural resources.

The Declaration has achieved its objective of consolidating the political process. Ending legally and sustainably the old Colonial empires and forcing administering states to conclude the processes.

With political and economical determination, the new states would have their own control on natural resources and the economy. On the way it would be supervised inherited frontiers, autonomous development of economic resources on a full regional basis, and related regional security questions – under other, different legal categories.

The following list are the actual members of the EU:

**Spain:**  
Sahara Occidental

**France:**

New Caledonia  
French Polynesia

**United Kingdom:**

Anguilla  
Bermuda  
Falkland Islands  
Pitcairn Islands  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
British Virgin Islands  
Montserrat  
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha  
Gibraltar.

The UN has handled the criticism with their decades for the eradication of colonialism. But it is a reality that the new states should have a plan to face independence in the XXI century.

The UN decolonization agenda does not exclusively ask for independence, they propose other ways for non-self governing territories to exercise self-determination. Political equality is the priority in the decolonization process.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, much of the world was made up of colonies and dependent territories ruled by colonial powers. Self-Determination means that the people of a dependent colony or territory decide on the future condition of their country. More than 80 colonial territories became independent as a result of self-determination. Recognizing the passionate desire for freedom that all dependent people have and the decisive role of these peoples in achieving their independence, Aware of the growing conflicts that led to the denial of freedom to these people or damage, which constitutes a serious threat to world peace, Considering the important role of the United Nations as a means of favoring the movement for independence in the trust territories and in the non-autonomous territories, Recognizing that the people of the world

ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations, Convinced that the continuation of colonialism prevents the development of international economic cooperation, hinders the social, cultural and economic development of dependent people and militates against the universal peace ideal of the United Nations. All people have an inalienable right to absolute freedom, to the exercise of their sovereignty and to the integrity of their national territory. Solemnly proclaims the need to end colonialism quickly and unconditionally in all its forms and manifestations.

### **Viable Solutions**

The only acceptable solution at this point is achieving self-government in each of the aforementioned territories. European administering states should provide opportunities for locals to become involved in politics, obtain experience and knowledge to take the reins of their future, and design a plan to become self-determined completely in the short term if it is feasible.

Special haste is on the United Kingdom, as it is the administering country of nine territories.

Education plays an important role in decolonization. Citizens need to be able to make informed choices to determine their years to come.

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