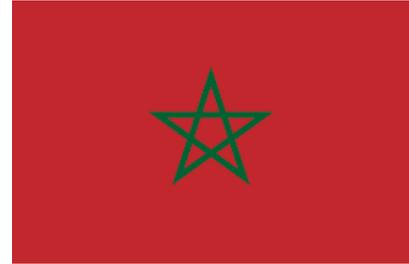


Committee: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)

Country: Kingdom of Morocco

Agenda Item: Reassessing the Political Status of Disputed and Non-Self-Governing Territories



Although more than 80 colonies have gained independence since World War II thanks to The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)'s efforts, the independence of 17 different colonies remains disputed today. The fact that multiple states claim sovereignty and territory in regions such as Western Sahara, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, the Chagos Archipelago, New Caledonia, Guam Tokelau and French Polynesia increases tensions between countries and complicates potential resolution processes. As long as these claims remain unresolved, they lead to numerous problems such as armed conflicts, refugee crises, and human rights violations, causing devastating consequences for the people of the region.

The Kingdom of Morocco is experiencing territorial disputes with Western Sahara within its borders. Morocco argues that Western Sahara has historical and religious ties to the pre-colonial Moroccan Sultanate and claims sovereignty over this region, which it considers extremely important. For Morocco, these historical and religious ties are among the most important values that hold a nation together, and a nation should not seek division within the framework of such important values, but rather unite under them. Morocco highly values its rights, values, history, and the unifying values of its nation, and expects solutions within the framework of these values. Morocco advocates for conciliatory solutions acceptable to both sides. At the same time, Morocco believes that resolving its internal problems with minimal external interference is the most sustainable path for the country.

This committee, which strives to produce solutions that are as equitable, just, and peaceful as possible, should focus on the necessity of reaching an agreement that takes into account national policies and demands to prevent unnecessary escalation between countries. To this end, Morocco believes that agreements should be reached considering the religious and historical context of disputed territories, and that external powers should only intervene in the internal affairs of these regions when necessary. This would ensure a faster, more peaceful, and, most importantly, more sustainable resolution of these issues.