**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonization Commission

**QUESTION OF:** The question of Tibet

**SUBMITTED BY:** Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

**COSUBMITTED BY:** Human Rights Watch, Iran, Somalia, Indonesia, Senegal, Haiti, India, Colombia, Lebanon, Morocco, Turkey, Sweden, Thailand, Mexico, France, Honduras, Australia, United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOURTH COMMITTEE,

*Concerned* that a multitude of human rights violations have been and are still being made by the Chinese government in Tibet,

*Aware of* that Tibet has been deeply associated with China since the 13th century Yuan dynasty, and that therefore Tibet and China have a long complex and deeply rooted history together that further complicates the disagreement between them,

*Recognizing* the Dalai Lama’s 5-point plan (1987) to return peace and stability to Tibet, as well as, eliminate the human right violations committed there,

*Further Recognizing* the exiled Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) to be the official government of Tibet and its people, opposed to the People’s Republic of China (PRC),

*Expecting* the PRC and CTA’s officials to initiate peaceful negotiations to find a solution to the issue acceptable to all parties involved,

*Disturbed* by the use of military force and violence by the PRC to forcefully keep control over Tibet and its inhabitants,

*Further aware* the Tibetan Fund is a NGO, whose mission is to aid, educate, and advocate for the Tibetan people,

1. Emphasizes the importance of finding a peaceful solution to the issue, and therefore wishes the immediate initiation of peaceful negotiations between the PRC and the CTA, and any other necessary parties, to produce a solution that completely solves the issue in a manner that is acceptable to all parties, regarding to but not limited to:
   1. The creation of a new government for the Tibetan region, as a subordinate region of the PRC, that allows them to:
      1. Allow the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet and lead the newly created Tibetan government, as a theocracy if wished by the Tibetan native inhabitants,
      2. Have a limited form of self control that is acceptable to the PRC,
      3. Retain their own culture and traditions, as well as religious preferences,
      4. Provide education to the Tibetan children, about topics including their national traditions and celebrations funded by the Tibet Fund while still adhering to all PRC educational standards,
   2. Ensuring a positive and constructive relationship between the newly created Tibetan government and the PRC in areas such as:
      1. Political connection and cooperation, as a vassal state of the PRC,
      2. Economic cooperation and assistance,
      3. Military aid for the purpose of self defense,
   3. A pragmatic course of action to reintegrate Tibetan refugees into their new home, including but not limited to:
      1. Temporary shelter including food, water, clothing, and other basic necessary supplies, supplied by the Tibetan Fund,
      2. Government sponsored economic programs, that support the creation of new local businesses, to get the Tibetan economy running, and to provide jobs to the newly returned Tibetans,
      3. Free vocational training to Tibetans, that have need of this to be able to build up a life for their families provide by a collaboration of the government and the Tibetan Fund;
2. Calls upon all member nations to, by any means of economical and political pressure provided incentives to:
   1. Pressure the PRC into restarting negotiating with the CTA,
   2. To keep on pressuring the PRC and the CTA during negotiations, to provide incentives to them to quickly find a solution to the issue,
   3. In the case that either party aborts the negotiation process, punish the respective party appropriately, until they restart the negotiation, and provide incentives to both parties to restart the negotiations;
3. Request that the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) looks into the case of Tibet and formulate an action plan to completely eliminate the human rights violation committed there by:
   1. Sending delegates to Tibet to create an official investigation in the human rights violations through:
      1. Interviews with local people,
      2. Observing daily events in Tibet and reporting on them,
      3. Gathering a collection of government based reports for comparison,
   2. Paying special attention to the breach of human rights in:
      1. Public education,
      2. Freedom of religion,
      3. Freedom of speech,
      4. The right to have and practice your own culture and religion,
   3. Also observing the relationship between the Chinese officials and the local Tibetans including, but not limited to:
      1. Violence and oppression,
      2. Corruption and abuse of power,
      3. Large scale environmental damage through dumping of waste,
      4. Economic impact of Chinese presence and working conditions of local Tibetans;
4. Recommends that all member states should aid Tibetan refugees until they can safely return to their home region, through:
   1. Having the UNHCR create an international fund specifically for the Tibetan refugees, and using it to economically compensate countries that provide aid to Tibetan refugees,
   2. Accepting Tibetan refugees and giving them temporary shelter, basic humanitarian aid, and activities to occupy them, while they are waiting for the Tibetan region to stabilize so that they can return,
   3. Sending aid to Tibetan refugees, in India and Nepal, that are unable to take refuge in other countries that could provide them with aid, and still require humanitarian as well as economic aid;

1. Suggests the immediate suspension of China’s large scale exploitative activities that are harmful to Tibet’s natural environment and natives pertaining, but not limited to:
   1. The dumping of extreme amounts of nuclear, chemical, and biological waste in Tibet, which is causing great environmental and economical damage to the region, and causing great health risks to the local population,
   2. The exploitation of Tibet’s large array of natural resources, through the abuse of the locals through their terrible working conditions,
   3. The prevention of the pollution of Tibet’s fresh water supply on which millions of people depend for survival;
2. Urges that the Chinese terminate the mass immigration of Chinese immigrant, settlers and workers, into Tibet, as it is greatly damaging the local population, and making them a minority in their own country, as well as greatly harming their culture;

1. Asks for the Dalai Lama and public figures to instigate the message of peace into the Tibetan people, as to reduce the number of radical people, and restore peace and order to Tibet.