

## RESOLUTIONS – RESOLUCIONES – RÉOLUTIONS - RESOLUÇÕES

ONLY ONE RESOLUTION PER SHEET! | SOLO UNA RESOLUCIÓN POR HOJA!  
UNE SEULE RÉOLUTION PAR FEUILLE! | APENAS UMA RESOLUÇÃO POR FOLHA!

<b>TITLE/ TITULO/ TITRE/TÍTULO:</b>	50 years of Occupation, Exile, and Resistance
<b>ORGANIZATION/ ORGANIZACIÓN/ ORGANISATION/ORGANIZAÇÃO:</b>	UJSARIO – Unión de la Juventud de Saguia El Hamra y Río de Oro and Die Falken.
<b>COUNTRY/ PAÍS/ PAYS/PAÍS:</b>	Western Sahara and Germany

### 1- Context and Background

2- 2025 marks 50 years since the illegal occupation of Western Sahara by the Kingdom of Morocco, following Spain's withdrawal and the signing of the Madrid Accords in 1975. Despite the recognition of the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination by the United Nations, the African Union, and multiple international courts, the Sahrawi people continue to live under occupation or in exile in refugee camps in Tindouf, Algeria.

3- The armed conflict, resumed in November 2020 after Morocco's violation of the 1991 ceasefire agreement in Guerguerat, has underscored the urgency of resolving this conflict. Despite international resolutions, the Sahrawi people have yet to exercise their inalienable right to a fair and free referendum on self-determination.

### 4- Recent Developments

5- The UN Secretary-General's 2024 report emphasized the urgency of achieving a just political solution.

6- The EU Court of Justice reaffirmed that Western Sahara is a separate and distinct territory from Morocco, and declared EU-Morocco agreements invalid insofar as they apply to the occupied territory.

7- Over 300 international observers, journalists, and activists have been expelled or denied access to Western Sahara since 2014.

8- Systematic violations of human rights in the occupied territories, including arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances, and restrictions on freedoms of expression and assembly, continue to be documented by independent NGOs and UN mechanisms.

9- Sahrawi youth in the refugee camps face increasingly precarious living conditions due to reduced humanitarian funding, climate change, and isolation from their homeland.

10- Morocco continues to promote tourism, air routes, and investment in Dakhla and other occupied cities to normalize the occupation and erase Sahrawi identity.

11- Therefore, this resolution:

12- Reaffirms its full support for the right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination through a free and fair referendum under the auspices of the United Nations.

13- Condemns the continued illegal occupation of Western Sahara and the systematic human rights violations committed by Moroccan authorities in the occupied territories.

14- Calls upon the United Nations to urgently appoint a new Special Representative and ensure that MINURSO includes a human rights monitoring mandate.

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15- Urges Spain to assume its legal responsibilities as the administering power of Western Sahara and to reverse its current position, which contradicts international legality and the will of the Sahrawi people.

16- Demands that European and international companies cease the exploitation of natural resources in Western Sahara without the free, prior, and informed consent of the Sahrawi people.

17- Encourages all IUSY member organizations to strengthen cooperation with UJSARIO and Sahrawi youth movements, particularly in political advocacy, capacity building, and cultural exchange.

18- Supports the inclusion of the Western Sahara question in international progressive youth agendas and the development of campaigns to raise awareness and mobilize support across the Global South and the Global North.

19- Advocates for the expansion of humanitarian aid to the Sahrawi refugee camps and the establishment of youth-led initiatives that promote peace, justice, and climate resilience.

20- Conclusion

21- Fifty years is too long. Western Sahara remains the last unresolved colonial question in Africa. The international community must no longer look away. The Sahrawi people – and especially the youth who have inherited this struggle – deserve dignity, freedom, and a future in their homeland.

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