

STATELESSNESS



GABRIEL KUO
CHI EN CHIU

HSMUN
2 0 1 4

SPECIAL POLITICAL
AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from Secretary General	1
Letter from Under-Secretary General of Academics	2
Letter from Chair	3
Committee Introduction	4
Topic: Situation in South China Sea	
Statement of the Problem	6
History and Discussion	8
Past actions	10
Key Players and Case Studies.....	12
Possible Solutions	14
Question A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA).....	15
Extended Bibliography.....	16
Endnotes	17

LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL



Dear delegates,

My name is Violet Lee, presently a sophomore majors in Business Administration in National Taiwan University. I would like to extend my warmest greetings to all High School Model United Nations 2014 delegates on behalf of the host team. HSMUN has dedicated to provide a conference with the highest academic standard in Taiwan. We wish to enliven the true spirit of Model UN through outstanding diplomacy during the conference and fun during the form of summer camp.

I commenced my Model UN career since I was a freshman in high school. Since then, I started to participate in various Model UN conferences including PKUNMUN, TMUN, and NSMUN. Each of them was unique and inspiring. I think that MUN is the place where we challenge ourselves and make progress. During the conference, delegates are encouraged to speak out your own thoughts, to exchange ideas and to cooperate with others. After you walk out the conference room, you should not only have proper academic knowledge but also sincere caring for the world.

The following study guide is prepared for you by the Department of Academics, namely the Chair and Assistant Chairs of your assigned committee. It should be the stepping stone that guides you through your research, providing fundamental understanding for the issues at hand but not solely rely on. The host team is looking forward to meeting all of you in July. Be prepared to learn and have fun!

Warmest Regards,
Violet Lee

Violet Lee

Secretary-General
High School Model United Nations 2014

LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL OF ACADEMICS



Distinguished delegates,

Greetings! I would like to, on behalf of the department of the Academics, send out sincere welcomeness for you to join in HSMUN 2014. It is our pleasure to have you as a delegate this year. I am Ederson Chang, serving as your director of Academics this year. I'm a rising junior majoring in Business Administration in National Taiwan University.

Comparing to a lot of you guys in the seat, my MUN career started rather late. It did not start until 2012 in PAMUN Security Council in the Freshman year of college. Ever since the conference started, I know that this is the place I belong to. For the past year, alongside with my wonderful colleagues, we put a great effort on making this community better. Today, we want to bring the same high quality of Model United Nations we seek for to you. We strive to bring you, not merely a conference, but life-changing four-day enjoyment.

This year, we have set up four committees, which tackle the world issues in difference aspects. In the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, we would be discussing Vulnerable Population in Prison, an essential issue where barely any conference in Taiwan have ever discussed about. Delegates of the General Assembly Fourth Committee, namely Special, Political and Decolonization committee, would focus on solving statelessness problems. The Economic and Social Council would tackle the catastrophe caused in tropical areas affected by climate change through the means of disaster management. The United Nations Security Council this year will be debating over the situation of South China Sea, seeking for an ultimate solution to reach peace in the controversial ocean.


Abreast with the conference, we have also prepared lectures on the United Nations and Rules of Procedures as well as English training sessions. We wish the best to you with your preparations and sincerely hopes that the HSMUN 2014 could be the conference where you learn, enjoy, and have fun.

"We born in one world, we born with one heart."

Can't wait to meet all of you in July! See you then!

Best regards,

Ederson, Yu-Cheng Chang



Under-Secretary General of Academics
High School Model United Nations 2014

LETTER FROM CHAIR



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee (the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, SPECPOL). My name is Lucie Tsai, and it is my pleasure and honor to serve as your chair at High School Model United Nations 2014. I am currently a rising junior student in the Department of Political Science and Division of International Relationships with a minor study of foreign literature at National Taiwan University. I attended my first MUN conference in the third year of high school and continued the career into university; I just formally retired from the Academic Department of NTUMUN at the end of the semester.

The topic before the Special Political and Decolonization Committee this year is statelessness. Early in 1954 has the United Nations adopted the *Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*. However, sixty years have passed, but at least 10 million people are still being denied the fundamental human rights at the moment due to lack of nationality. It might be an unfamiliar issue at first sight, but as you follow the background guide to explore more on the various aspects of the issue, you will be astonished how severe and wide-spread the problems are. (Taiwanese are to some extent stateless in a very special way...) Stateless people remain the most minor and invisible ones both in local and international society. I sincerely hope we can literally bring light to the issue through our hard work and discussion in the coming sessions.

Last but not least, let me introduce you the Assistant Chairs who have contributed a lot during the preparation of the conference: Aaron Lin, Alexis Tsai, and Jimmy Kao. All of them are rising sophomore students, studying respectively accounting, international business and political theories. Aaron and Alexis will assist me in chairing during the conference, while Jimmy will be serving in military of Republic of China at that time. The Dais Team endeavors to ensure the quality of the four-day sessions. Should you have any problems, feel free to contact us.

Can't wait to meet you all in July!

Lucie Tsai
Chair, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
High School Model United Nations 2014

COMMITTEE INTRODUCTION



Introduction of the United Nations

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization of 193 member states established on October 24, 1945. Its initial mandate was to prevent international conflicts and disputes from escalating into another war of such devastating aftermath as the Second World War, but has taken on various tasks ever since. It replaced the pre-WWII League of Nations as the major platform for international cooperation, adopting similar structure with a few alterations to address its low effectiveness.¹ According to the Charter of the United Nations, its aims include: the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of international cooperation in social, economic, cultural, judicial, humanitarian and political aspects, and the protection of universal human rights.²

The United Nations consists of five main organs, each with its own subsidiary bodies: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. A number of specialized agencies and Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), also operates in close relations with the United Nations General Assembly, and are, in a broad sense, regarded as part of the United Nations System.

Introduction of the Committee

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) is the Fourth Main Committee under the General Assembly; a Member State of the United Nations is *ipso facto* a member to the committee. The SPECPOL was actually preceded by two different committees: the Special Political Committee and the Trusteeship Committee.³ With the independence of all the former colonies and UN trust territories in the 1990s, the Trusteeship Committee was merged with the Special Political Committee, which was divided from the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) back in 1956, to form what we know as SPECPOL today.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee endeavours to initiate and coordinate international efforts to find solutions to a variety of political issues such as, but not limited to, peace-keeping operations, regulation of uses of atomic energy and de-activation of mines. It also makes universal observance of universal human rights related to special political situations, e.g. the Palestinian refugees and internally displaced persons.⁴

The Charter of the United Nations provides a definition of the mandates, functions and limitations to the power of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL). According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly (GA) would serve as platform for international cooperation to address certain political issues that does not directly breaches or threatens to breach international peace and security; and assist in efforts to accelerating the codification of international law. SPECPOL is assigned these functions by the GA. As SPECPOL is a Main Committee under the GA, however, it is the subject to limits to its scope that applies to the GA, namely it cannot discuss any issue that is currently on the Agenda of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), except when UNSC permits such consideration and discussion.⁵⁶ Also, as with other Main Committees of the GA and, indeed, its Plenary Committee, SPECPOL can only pass resolutions with no legal binding forces or coercive implications on its Member States, which the UNSC is permitted to do.

TOPIC: STATELESSNESS



Statement of the problem

The Definition of Statelessness

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines statelessness as "the condition of an individual who is not considered as a national by any State."⁷ The concept of refugees and statelessness are often misunderstood. Stateless people may be refugees simultaneously, but refugees are not necessarily stateless. In fact, there are two categories of statelessness: de jure statelessness and de facto statelessness. The former situation happens when an individual lacks the legal citizenship or nationality of any state, while the latter involves people who are legally recognized but are in reality not being treated as nationals.⁸

The term de jure stateless, according to Article 1 of the 1954 *Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*, describes "a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law". Discrimination of nationality laws, political persecution, and even inability to apply for birth certificates are all possible reasons for lack of nationalities.⁹ Without the legal bond with any state, it is impossible for a stateless person to enjoy the most basic human rights.

De facto statelessness refers to people who possess an ineffective nationality and therefore are not treated as a national when failed to secure or prove their citizenship.¹⁰ The lack of diplomatic relations between one's state of nationality and state of residence may also result in similar situation. However, the international society has yet to agree on a clear definition of de facto statelessness.¹¹

The Problem of Statelessness

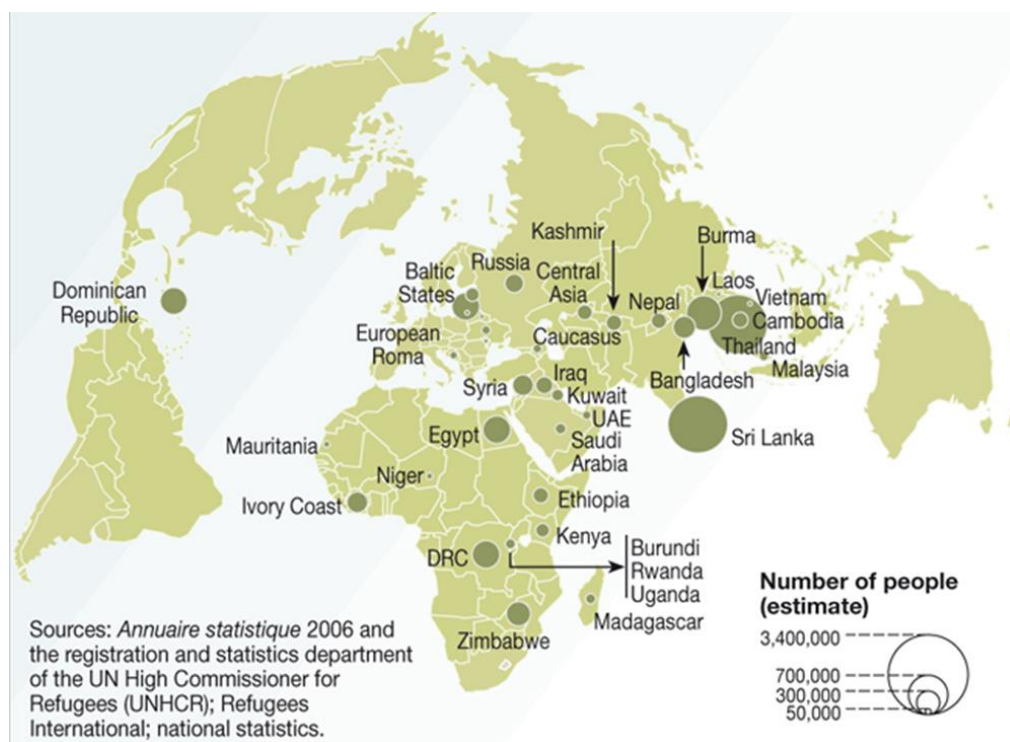
Stateless people encounter difficulties in their everyday lives due to inability to engage in legal activities, excluded from the law's protection. They cannot travel, work or marry lawfully, have no access to formal healthcare or education, and even let alone the right to vote and be heard. Incapable of filing lawsuit, stateless women are

easier targets of sexual abuse and harassment; on the other hand, sometimes they have no other choice but to become prostitutes to earn a living.¹² Stateless people endure unreasonably ill treatment and discrimination from the society, facing possibilities of deportation every moment in their lives.

In addition to the impacts on individuals, statelessness has other negative influences on both domestic and international societies as well. The despair and frustration due to the social exclusion of the population may cause political instabilities and social unrest. It also worsens problems of illegal migration and human trafficking. Since stateless people are undocumented, they are often considered to be good tools or targets of crimes. Statelessness is hence a severe violation of human rights and dignities.

Statelessness around the World

Statelessness is a problem that affects at least ten million people worldwide. According to UNHCR, Asia has the highest number of statelessness cases among six continents with six million stateless people. Europe follows with approximately 600,000 people. Due to the limitations of related information in Africa and other regions, UNHCR believes the population of stateless people is definitely underestimated.¹³



History and Discussion

State and Statelessness

Nationality is the legal relationship between an individual and a state; yet, the concept of modern states, or sovereign states, was not confirmed until the signing of *Peace of Westphalia* in 1648. However, some forms of statelessness did exist before the treaty. For example, the status of slaves, enslaved people, and inhabitants of conquered territories in the antique Greco-Roman world as well as in other ancient cultures in Middle East, India, China, and Europe are analogous to contemporary statelessness. The problem of statelessness does not disappear with the development of the modern states, but persists to be an underlying conflict nowadays.

Causes of Statelessness

A person without a nationality must either fail to acquire it or lose it later in life for some reasons, but what exactly leads to these situations? Generally speaking, the causes of statelessness can be classified into four categories: (1) conflicts of nationality laws, (2) discriminations in a country's law, (3) transfer of sovereignty, and (4) technical obstacles.

Conflicts of Nationality Laws

There are two principles to determine the nationality of a new born baby, *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*. In a *jus soli* state, people are granted citizenship when they are born within the state's territory, regardless of the nationalities of his/her parents. On the contrary, a *jus sanguinis* state grants automatic nationality to the descendants of its nationals. Two states adopting different nationality policies give rise to possible conflicts that lead to the consequence of statelessness. For instance, when a child was born in a *jus sanguinis* country, while unfortunately the nation of which his/her parents are granted citizenship is a *jus soli* country, he/she faces the problem of statelessness.¹⁴ Statelessness also occurs when the child of migrant workers, whose parents' original country is a *jus soli* state, is unable to obtain nationality in the country of residency, which adopts the principle of *jus sanguinis*.¹⁵ In some states, nationality may even be withdrawn after prolonged residence in another country. All these factors, alone or together, result in statelessness. Although many states have

applied a combination of the two systems, many people still find themselves in the cracks of the complicated international laws.¹⁶

Discriminations in a country's law

When a country's nationality law is affected by discriminations of certain people, it would fail to include every permanent resident in the body of citizenship.

According to the 1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, woman's nationality shall by no means be automatically affected by her marriage to a foreigner, but in many countries' inadequate nationality laws directly or indirectly lead to statelessness for the mother and her children. For instance, if the father is stateless, or the father's country does not permit him to confer his nationality to his child in certain circumstances, statelessness then occurs. Fortunately, since the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979, a great deal of progress has been achieved in most of the states by allowing mothers to confer their nationality to their children and establishing other safeguard mechanism. Take Madagascar for example: a child born to a Malagasy mother and a foreign father can apply for Madagascan nationality when he/she reach majority.

Discrimination of ethnic, cultural, religious or linguistic minorities is the prime cause of statelessness nowadays, usually dating back a long history background.¹⁷ Well-known cases include the Jews and the Romani people across Europe, and the nomadic people in Middle East.¹⁸ The situation worsens in a newly independent state that has possibility to redefine its boundary and nationals, leading to an exclusion of the minority groups in nationality law. The article 9 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness stresses that "a Contracting State may not deprive any person or group of persons of their nationality on racial, ethnic, religious or political grounds." Sadly, political will to resolve this problem remains low. Even if such groups are granted nationality, they still encounter hardship to overcome the cultural gap between the majority and the minority.

Transfer of Sovereignty

People living through a state succession fall an easy victim to statelessness. According to the Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in relation to State

Succession, state succession is defined as “the replacement of one State by another in the responsibility for the international relations of territory” when the state dissolves or breaks up.¹⁹ Dissolution of the Soviet Union, dismemberment of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Eritrea’s split from Ethiopia are both important cases.

Theoretically, the transfer of sovereignty should simultaneously change the nationals’ nationality from the predecessor country to the successor country. If the nationality laws of both the successor and the predecessor states (if the predecessor state still exists) allow their residents to have dual nationalities, statelessness might decrease in this situation.²⁰ If the successor state is a post-colonial state, concerns of discrimination in this process would be even more prominent. It is also disputable whether the residents’ nationality should be decided just by the state or by their own self-determination.

Technical Obstacles²¹

Statelessness can occur when people simply fail to register the birth of a child or apply for a birth certificate. Not having a legal proof of identity does not necessarily indicate de jure statelessness, but it does increase the risk of de facto stateless. In the rapidly digitalized era, it is difficult for people dwelling on remote areas to access the service of the household registration office, and migrants are likely to face language obstacles in administrative procedures. In states newly independent from former colonization, the government may lack the institutional capacity to fully enact its nationality law.

Past actions

The United Nations plays an important role in the past actions regarding the reduction of statelessness. Established after the Second World War, the United Nations had to tackle the mass atrocities of the war, calling universal attention to the huge refugee populations across the world. In line with the development of international human rights law, the Economic and Social Council appointed the Committee on Refugees and Stateless Persons, the predecessor of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to address the national and legal status of refugees. Two conventions on statelessness came into existence respectively in

1954 and 1961. The General Assembly further passed a few resolutions in the past decades to reiterate its dedication to the matter, while the UNHCR also launched a new campaign in 2014 aiming to end statelessness.

1948 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, along with 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, are the most fundamental bills of human rights in the global society. The declaration has noted in Article 15 that “everyone has the right to nationality,” and “no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor deprived the right to change his nationality.”²²

1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1954, providing an official definition of statelessness and therefore the basis for the international protection of stateless persons. According to the convention, “a stateless person” is somebody “who is not a considered as a national of any State under the operation of its law”. It specifically requires contracting states to provide stateless persons residing within their territories with the same social, economic, cultural and political rights foreigners shall enjoy.

The convention has acquired 80 ratifications and accessions as of now. Yet this number is relatively modest, compared with the 1951 *Convention relating to the status of Refugees*, which was also adopted in 1951, but its number of parties now stands at 145 states in total.

1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

The wider-reaching 1961 *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* formally entered into force in 1975, aiming to eliminate the astonishingly large number of stateless persons in Africa, Eastern Europe, South-East Asia and other regions in the world.

The convention demands the contracting state to modify their nationality laws that might result in statelessness, and further requires that stateless people who have

habitual and lawful residence shall be naturalized as citizens. However, it acknowledges a state's sovereignty to deprive certain people of their nationalities when they commit treason or other serious non-political crime. As of January 2014, only 55 countries ratify it.²³

The campaign to End Statelessness (2014)²⁴

In the 60th anniversary of 1954 *Convention relating to the status of Stateless People*, UNHCR launched "The campaign to End Statelessness", in the hope of eradicating statelessness by 2024 and preventing new possibilities from taking place. To enhance global awareness and political commitment, the campaign wishes to facilitate a series of dialogues between stateless people and the world by establishing the organization of the First Global Forum on Statelessness, which will take place in The Hague, the Netherlands from 15 to 17 September 2014.²⁵

Key Players and Case Studies

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Also known as the UN Refugee Agency, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) not only aims at dealing with refugee issues, but is also the main UN organ to provide real assistance to stateless individuals after it was given the mandate through a series of GA resolutions since 1994. UNHCR categorizes its actions into four categories in this regard: identification, prevention, reduction and protection.²⁶

Working closely with other UN agencies, IGOs, governments, and civil societies, UNHCR has achieved some success in e.g. Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, and Czech Republic. It also cooperates with different NGOs at local operational level by providing legal services to help the stateless people confirm their nationalities or acquire legal documents to prove their identities.²⁷

Other Key UN Players

Since the solution of the problem requires multifaceted cooperation, UNHCR collaborates with numerous UN agencies: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) monitors the human rights situations of

stateless population; the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) assists in ensuring secure access to justice or development programs to fully integrate them into society; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) strives to help every new-born child to attain the right to a nationality, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF) tries to pinpoint the number of stateless population.

Case Study – Northern Thailand

Thailand has an estimated number of 3.5 million stateless people on its territory today. As the “world’s worst military dictatorship” ruled over Myanmar in 1962, families and individuals fled and crossed the border into Northern Thailand, who are denied the status as political refugees but allowed to inhabit within tight districts of constraint.

With no legal bond with any state, this group of people cannot work legally, have no right to vote and travel, nor have access to formal education and health care. Even though some parents manage to enroll their children into “free” schools operated by non-governmental organizations, only few are able to continue their education obtain a legal high school diploma. When the parents can not see the outcome of education, they tend to stop their children from enrolling school in the third or fourth grade, either putting them to work or selling them away.

In 2006, then Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra announced to grant the three million stateless people citizenship, also projecting to cover immigrants who have been living in the kingdom for at least 10 consecutive years.²⁸ Thaksin, however, was overthrown later that year, and his policy has not been enforced.

Case Study – The Romani People

The Romani people, or Roma, consisting of a majority of the population broadly referred to as ‘Gypsies’, actually originated from India and began to move out to the world since 1100s. They have endured centuries of persecution, racial hatred, mistrust, and hostility almost everywhere they migrated, especially in Europe.²⁹ Most of them were de jure stateless.

The hateful sentiments culminated in the Holocaust during the World War II, which was responsible of the lives of two million Romani people, with fifty thousand

of them perishing in death camps. Nazi Germany stripped them of their citizenships as well as the Jews', a policy later enforced in other territories occupied by Germany, resulting in a significant number of stateless Romani people in many European states.³⁰ Nevertheless, the Romani people do not receive as much attention and assistance as the Jews after the war; they continued to experience discrimination, low standards of living and denial of citizenships in the following decades.

About ten to twelve million Romani people are on the edge of statelessness today. States hosting the largest proportion of Romani people include: Bulgaria, Republic of Macedonia, Slovakia, Romania, Serbia and Hungary, each having 7 - 10 percent of Roma ethnics in its population.³¹ Even though the past decade we witness an enhancing awareness of the problem within the European community as the European Union declared 2005-2015 to be the Decade of Roma Inclusion, the problem is far from resolved. Some governments are still unwilling to provide aid and identity document to Romani people, while some others even deport or evacuate them from their territories.³²

Possible solutions

In a nutshell, after statelessness came to the forefront of global attention in the past few decades, universal consensus has been achieved in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that 'everyone has the right to a nationality,' and that 'no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.'³³ The two following conventions – 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness – further defines the term 'stateless persons' and specifies the actions states should undertake to protect stateless persons and reduce future statelessness.

The two Conventions still have limitations on what they could achieve, though, with hardly enough political commitment to truly protect the most vulnerable stateless population. With nearly two hundred countries in the world, the 1954 convention acquires 80 state ratifications, and the 1961 convention only 55.³⁴ Furthermore, while the conventions seem to be comprehensive and effective at the time they were written, some clauses actually permit ambiguity to some extent with respect of state sovereignty. Some doubt the previous efforts can fully tackle various cases of statelessness. A thorough discussion on how to improve and strengthen the current

international legal instruments is therefore important, while other initiatives to raise public awareness and carry out practical programs in line at international, national and local level are necessary.

Question A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

Delegates should keep in mind of the capability and power limit of the United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee as well as every nation's sovereignty when drafting possible resolutions. Below are some questions to consider in the course of research and the conference.

1. Lack of an official definition of de facto statelessness results in difficulties targeting the group in need and promoting corresponding resolutions. What would be a revised definition of "statelessness" that a majority of members of the committee can agree on?
2. The causes and problems of statelessness vary from case to case. What are all the aspects that need to be explored to draft a comprehensive resolution, which should include feasible and multi-layered solutions both in the short and the long term?
3. What are the achievements and limitations of the related past and recent actions? How might the committee improve and further strengthen these efforts?
4. Some national governments are unwilling to touch upon the sensitive issue on an international occasion. How might the committee reconcile countries with different stances and enhance political awareness to address the issue?

Extended Bibliography

- United Nations. "Charter of the United Nations." Charter of the United Nations. Accessed April 25, 2014. <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml>
- Achiron, Marilyn, Nationality and Statelessness: A Handbook for Parliamentarians. N.p: Erika Feller. Philippe Lerlerc. José Riera Sara Basch. Anders B. Johnsson and Kareen Jabre. 2005
- Ocala Star-Banner. "Born to Wander: Europe's Homeless, Stateless Gypsies." Accessed April 26, 2014. <http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1356&dat=19810923&id=H6tPAAAAI BAJ&sjid=SgYEAAA AIBAJ&pg=4499,3838530>.
- Lallanilla, Marc. "Five Intriguing Facts about the Roma." Livescience. Last modified October 23, 2013. Accessed April 26, 2014. <http://www.livescience.com/40652-facts-about-roma-romani-gypsies.html>.
- Malmstrom, Cecilia. "New Report on the Situation for Roma People." European Commission. Accessed April 26, 2014. <http://blogs.ec.europa.eu/malmstrom/new-report-on-the-situation-for-roma-people/>
- "Who are the Romani People?" Euronews. Last modified April 30, 2012. Accessed April 26, 2014. <http://www.euronews.com/2012/04/30/who-are-the-roma-people/>.

ENDNOTES

1. United Nations. "Chapter III: Organs." Charter of the United Nations. Accessed April 25, 2014.
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter3.shtml>.
2. United Nations. "Chapter 1: Purposes and Principles." Charter of the United Nations. Accessed April 25, 2014.
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml>.
3. "General Assembly Eleventh Session - Resolution Adopted on the Reports of the Sixth Committee." United Nations Official Document. Accessed March 18, 2014.
[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/1104\(XI\)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/1104(XI)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION)
Wikimedia.
4. "UN General Assembly - Fourth Committee - Special Political and Deconcolonisation." General Assembly of the United Nations. Accessed March 18, 2014. <http://www.un.org/en/ga/fourth/>.
5. United Nations. "Charter of the United Nations." United Nations Homepage. Accessed April 6, 2014.<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml>
6. United Nations. "Rules of Procedure and Comments." UN General Assembly - Rules of Procedure. Accessed April 11, 2014. <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/ropga/index.shtml>.
7. "Statelessness: The Basics". The Weave. Last modified November 1, 2012.
<http://weavenews.org/blogs/faerog10/4213/statelessness-basics>.
8. "What is statelessness?" The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c158.html>
9. "Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons." The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
<http://www.unhcr.org/3bbb25729.html>.
10. "Expert Meeting The Concept of Stateless Persons under International Law Summary Conclusions" "The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. <http://www.unhcr.org/4cb2fe326.html>
11. De Jure Statelessness: in the Real World. N.p.: Open Society Justice Initiative, 2011..
12. "Problems Faced by Stateless People." The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c161.html>.
13. "National Totals For Stateless Persons In The World" Blatant World.
http://www.blatantworld.com/feature/the_world/stateless_persons.html
14. "Questions and Answer" The World's Stateless People.. Last modified September 2007.
<http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?docid=47a707900>.
15. "Background note on gender equality, National Laws and Statelessness" <http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html>
16. "Media Backgrounder: Millions Are Stateless, Living in Legal Limbo." <http://www.unhcr.org/4e54ec469.html>.
17. "Minority Rights: International Standards and Guidelines for implementation." United Nations Office of the

High Commissioner. N.p.: n.p., 2010.

18. "Statelessness and Ethnic Discrimination." Unpublished manuscript, n.d.

19. "Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in Relation to State Succession." Last modified 2006. <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/200.htm>.

20. "State Succession" The International Observatory on Statelessness
<http://www.nationalityforall.org/state-succession>.

21. "Media Backgrounder: Millions Are Stateless, Living in Legal Limbo." N.p.: UNHCR, 2014.

22. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights". <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>.

23. "Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness". United Nations Treaty Collection. Last modified 2014.
https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=UNTSO&tabid=2&mtmsg_no=V-4&chapter=5&lang=n.

24. A Campaign to End Statelessness Launched on the 60th Anniversary of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. N.p.: United Nations High Commission of Refugees, 2014.

25. Global Forum on Statelessness,
<http://www.tilburguniversity.edu/research/institutes-and-research-groups/statelessness/news/forum/>

26. "Statelessness - UNHCR Actions" United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c16a.html>

27. "Statelessness-Other Organizations" The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c1a6.html>.

28. "The International Observatory on Statelessness in Thailand", retrieved from
<http://www.nationalityforall.org/thailand>

29. Kiger, Patrick J. "A History of the Romani People." National Geographic. Accessed April 24, 2014.
<http://channel.nationalgeographic.com/channel/american-gypsies/articles/a-history-of-the-romani-people/>.

30. American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise. "Roma Victims of Holocaust: Roma in Auschwitz." Jewish Virtual Library. Accessed April 23, 2014. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/gypsies.html>

31. Brown, Philip. "Who Are the Roma People?" New Internationalist (blog). Accessed April 24, 2014.
<http://newint.org/blog/2013/10/28/roma-minority-prejudice/>.

32. "Stateless in the EU: Why the Roma Can't Get a Break." The Centre for Global Prosperity. Last modified October 11, 2011. Accessed April 23, 2014.
<http://globalprosperity.wordpress.com/2011/10/11/stateless-in-the-eu-why-the-roma-cant-get-a-break/>.

33. United Nations. "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights." United Nations. Accessed April 25, 2014.
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>.

34. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "UN Conventions on Statelessness." UNHCR. Accessed April 25, 2014. <http://www.unhcr.org>