





in Western Sahara, whether they are political, social, economic, and cultural or of any other character are essentially colonial practices imposed by force. They are also contrary to the principles of both international law and international humanitarian law, and hence they have no legal legitimacy and cannot have any effect on the legal status of Western Sahara as a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

Now let me say this loud and clear. The conflict in Western Sahara is not a sectarian, ethnic or civil war. We do not have any conflict with our sisters and brothers who live under Morocco's occupation anywhere else. The conflict in Western Sahara is a political one. It is a conflict between the people of Western Sahara and Morocco.

On 30 April 2019, the Security Council adopted its resolution 2468 (2019), whereby it extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for a period of six months. In the resolution, the Security Council reiterated its call on the two parties—the Frente POLISARIO and Morocco—to resume negotiations under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, with a view to achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

In this regard, the Frente POLISARIO reaffirms that the only practicable, realistic and enduring

~~solution is one that respects the principle of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.~~