

Forum: General Assembly

Question of: Measures to prevent armed conflicts in states with limited UN recognition

Submitted by: Ukraine

Co-submitters: France, Saint Lucia, Malaysia, Denmark, China, Cuba

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Deeply concerned about the potential for armed conflicts in states with limited UN recognition, recognizing the critical need for preventive measures to maintain international peace and security;

Affirming Ukraine's commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the right to territorial integrity, which has been violated in the face of the current conflict with the Russian Federation ;

Emphasizing Ukraine's unique position and the severe consequences of the lack of international recognition in dealing with ongoing conflicts in its territory;

Recalling the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, particularly Article 2(4), which calls for the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state;

Recognizing the urgent need for decisive action in addressing armed conflicts in states with limited UN recognition, particularly in light of the ongoing challenges faced by Ukraine in the region;

Affirming the importance of upholding the territorial integrity, and political independence of all states, including those with limited UN recognition;

1. Encourages Member States to engage in open and inclusive dialogue to better understand the root causes of conflicts in states with limited UN recognition, and to explore unconventional but peaceful solutions in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Negotiate openly on borders with the approval of the UN in mind,
  - b. Conducting extensive research on the historical context of the conflict;
2. Urges the international community to consider alternative models of conflict resolution in regions with limited UN recognition, taking into account the unique circumstances of each situation;

3. Recommends a review of existing sanctions regimes to ensure they are targeted, effective, and do not disproportionately impact the civilian population of states with limited UN recognition;
4. Invites states with limited UN recognition to actively participate in diplomatic initiatives and peace processes, even in the absence of full international recognition, with the goal of finding locally driven and sustainable solutions;
5. Calls for increased transparency in the mediation and conflict resolution efforts of the United Nations, ensuring the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including local communities and civil society, using ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Sharing all information requested by the United Nations to better investigate the issues.
  - b. Promoting open debates on the conflict in relevant UN bodies.
  - c. Involving humanitarian agencies to provide information on the humanitarian impact of the conflict.
6. Urges Member States to respect and reconsider actions that may such as but not limited to:
  - a. The use of coercive measures, including military interventions, in addressing conflicts in states with limited UN recognition
  - b. Respect for sovereignty and international law and borders
  - c. Stops border conflicts to the borders agreed upon by the UN.
7. Requests the United Nations to facilitate a comprehensive and impartial study on the impact of international recognition (or lack thereof) on conflicts in various regions, with a view to informing future conflict prevention strategies;
8. Decides to remain actively engaged in the ongoing dialogue and exploration of diverse perspectives on the issue, recognizing that a multi-faceted and adaptive approach is essential in addressing conflicts in states with limited UN recognition.
9. Suggests the establishment of diplomatic forums to further discuss negotiations between de facto states and parent states such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Direct conversation between representatives of two countries to enhance bilateral relations;
  - b. International organizations that involve the participation of multiple countries;
10. High-level meetings between the leaders of de facto states and parent states to strengthen their diplomatic ties or to address specific issues.